

TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS OF ANTARA NEWS

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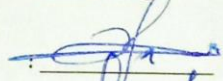
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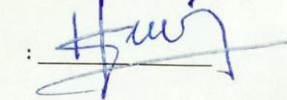
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ABSTRACT

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Even though several studies of translation shift analysis have widely been studied, the application of the translation shift analysis approach in analysing online news is not common. This study is aimed to analyse the translation shift in the Indonesian – English translation of ANTARA News. This research focused on finding out the level shift, category shift, and combination of translation shifts in the ANTARA News. This study uses a descriptive qualitative methodology. The data in this research are five selected news reports about COVID-19 in Indonesia, taken from the official website of Antara News both in Indonesian and English versions. The news that are being studied in this research using the theory of translation shift by Catford (1965) and the utterances are the source of the data, as an Indonesian the source language and another as an English the target language. After finishing the analysis, it was found out that all types of translation shifts occur in the news, and combination shifts also show up in the news. All types of translation shifts are level shift, and four types of category shifts: structure shift, unit shift, class shift, intra-system shift. Combination shifts are the mix from those translation shifts. In conclusion, it does not rule out the possibility that all types of translation shifts can occur in non-fiction texts, such as news, in fact there are combinations of the shift in there.

Key words: translation shift, Antara News, level shift, category shift, combination of translation shifts

ABSTRAK

Putri, Vania Mendoza. 2021. *Translation Shift Analysis of ANTARA News*. Skripsi. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang

Studi mengenai analisa *translation shift* memang sudah banyak dikaji, namun pengaplikasian analisis *translation shift* pada berita online cukup jarang ditemui. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa pergeseran-pergeseran terjemahan dari penerjemahan Bahasa Indonesia ke Bahasa Inggris pada berita ANTARA. Penelitian ini berfokus pada penemuan tipe-tipe pergeseran terjemahan; yakni pergeseran level dan pergeseran kategori; dan kombinasi pergeseran terjemahan yang ada pada berita ANTARA. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori pergeseran terjemahan yang diperkenalkan oleh Catford (1965). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Lima berita pilihan yang di-unggah pada bulan Februari 2021, yang memberitakan terkait COVID-19 di Indonesia merupakan data pada penelitian ini yang diambil dari situs *official* berita ANTARA. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah dari ungkapan dan kalimat pada berita tersebut, yang diliput dalam dua bahasa, Bahasa Indonesia sebagai bahasa sumber dan Bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa target. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, penulis menemukan bahwa semua tipe pergeseran terjemahan dan kombinasinya ada pada berita ANTARA. Tipe-tipe tersebut adalah pergeseran level, pergeseran kategori (pergeseran struktur, pergeseran kelas, pergeseran satuan, pergeseran dalam sistem). Kombinasi pergeseran terjemahan merupakan campuran dari tipe-tipe pergeseran terjemahan. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak menutup kemungkinan bahwa pergeseran terjemahan juga dapat muncul pada teks non-fiksi, seperti berita, bahkan juga ada kombinasi pergeserannya.

Kata Kunci: pergeseran terjemahan, berita ANTARA, pergeseran level, pergeseran kategori, pergeseran kombinasi.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved family, my mother Heroza Firdaus who always support and give motivation to me when I was down, my father Rusmen Ali who always amuse me every day, my old brother Gerraldo Mendoza Putra who always motivates me for not giving up. I want to say thank you for the inspiration, support, kindness, and finance so the writer can finish this thesis well. I hope Allah SWT always blesses them for every condition.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

N	Coding of News
P	Coding of Paragraph of the News
SL	Source Language (Indonesian)
TL	Target Language (English)
ST	Source Text (Indonesian)
TT	Target Text (English)
S	Type of Translation Shift
H	Head
M	Modifier

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research Problem

Human beings are social creatures. Therefore, socializing has become daily activity for human to communicate and human uses language to communicate each other. So, it means that language is important for human as being the social creatures in this world. Language is used by human to convey message, by using language the message would deliver properly to another human. But then, human don't only live in one place, different places have their own cultures, norms, rules and languages. By this phenomenon, human is being limited in communication.

English has become an approved language which is certainly being an International Language, and it has been commonly used by almost entire people in the world. Unsurprisingly, English has become the most language written, typed and spoken in many aspects in the world. Technology advancement and information in this era of 4.0 are mostly being operated in English. In science, many approved journals, articles, books and studies are both written in the original version of the native language, and in English version. In our education system, English is set as a part of majors at school whether in University, majoring English has two study programs: English literature and English education. Press and media in Indonesia also serves in form of Indonesian and English, and the news is not only reported based on local event but also international event.

In our country, not all citizens can speak and understand English. Of course, because mostly Indonesian mother tongue is Indonesian or even the local dialects. But, as Indonesian native speakers, people could learn English by joining courses or any institutions. From kindergarten – elementary school – junior high school – senior high school, English has been set as part of school majors in Indonesia education system. But how important English in our society is reflected in many aspects. Such as operating system in form of English, reading and making journals in English, reading news (international or local) and magazines, travelling to foreign country where the signs and directions is written in English, and understanding English study in the school system. From few situations above, the understanding of the meaning from English in our society takes a big role.

When people could recognize the meaning of the source language, the communication between them will proceed well. One way to achieve the understanding is doing a translation. Translation nowadays is a worldwide activity being conducted by everyone who endorses the competencies to master more than one language (Zakrimal, 2019). Herman (2017) stated that translation is an activity transferring the meaning of a message or text from the source language into the target language. Translation has played an important role in education. It has functions like spreading information, story, experiences and almost all knowledge. It can be defined as translation is the process of replacing a meaning or message in one language (source language) to the target language without changing the meaning intended by the researcher and keeping the balance between

the literal meaning of the source language word and the syntactic structures. Also, translation does not only require the understanding of the language features and structures, but it also requires the knowledge of the culture in the target and source language.

Translating from a source language (SL) cannot exactly just copy the message to the target language (TL). They might have different structures, linguistic features, or even cultural backgrounds. A translator is needed to study and learn the structure and cultural background of the language that is going to be translated so that the meaning of the researcher is intended accurately. Here is an example of the translation:

ST - *habis*

TT – run out

The illustration above has just done a translation, but it can be seen there are changes in the translated word even though the meaning of the message is still delivered. It means that English and Indonesian have different language rules. The word in Indonesian (ST) *habis* is translated in English (TT) into a phrase ‘run out’. In grammatical rule, *habis* is classified as verb while ‘run out’ is classified as phrasal verb, because it is followed by preposition ‘out’. So, the equivalent meaning of *habis* is ‘run out’ because in translating, the word from source language does not have to be same in the form of target language. A translator needs to know which class of word should be equivalent to the target language. This phenomenon is called translation shift. Catford (1965) stated “a shift is the departure from

formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target one.” Translation shift can happen because every language has its own rules, cultural backgrounds, differences in any aspect. In translating a text from source language (SL) into a target language (TL), transposition is main process in the translation that should be taken into account by translator (Herman, 2017). According to Catford (1965, in Mizani, 2019, p.3), there are two major types of translation shift, namely level shift and category shift. Category shift contains four kinds: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. Meanwhile, based on Baker and Malmkjær (2001, p.229 in Fitria, 2020, p.308) level shift is related to the source language (SL) item when a linguistic level has an equivalence in target language (TL) in a different level, such as in lexis.

Media and press in Indonesian are very influential in shaping the mindset of the reader or watcher, particularly in this pandemic of COVID-19. As news is mostly an image-text combination, so it’s easier to understand. In Indonesia itself, there has been a lot of news that has been presented using two languages, namely English and Indonesian. When the reader does not understand English well, the image added would support it easier to understand. But what if the image is not related to what the news is about. Many hoaxes and clickbait news spread around the internet. As long as the reader read the whole news properly, the misunderstanding between the news and the reader will not happen.

ANTARA news is considered as an online news platform that uses two languages, Indonesian and English. ANTARA news was founded on 1937,

December 13th, which means it's one of the oldest news platforms in Indonesia. Also, ANTARA news was one of the Indonesian media that broadcasted the proclamation of Indonesia independence on August 17th, 1945 to the world. The fruitfulness of ANTARA news in broadcasting and spreading information in that era is a manifestation of its great love and dedication to Indonesia's Freedom. Based on its history, ANTARA news is the most influential news platform in Indonesia.

Translation shift has been widely studied—most of them researching between two languages; English and Indonesian. Also, translation shift research has been done in many aspects. The first studied is examined the ability of Google Translate program in translating text of a news, which is done by Zakrimal (2019). The results from his research that the most frequently shift used by Google Translate is structure shift, and also, the intra-system in his research can be divided into three (plural determiner, repetition and with number). The second studied is inspected student's ability in doing translation. It's done by Ambarani (2020) on the analysis of translation shift of thirty persons batch 2019 students from translating English – Indonesian, Dewi (2016) studied about encouraging students' independency in the analysis translation shift of *The Luncheon*, Dahlan (2020) conducted the research of category shifts to the fourth-semester students of English language education study program in Khairun University, and the last is done by Herman (2017) on his study about shift in translation from English into Indonesia on

narrative text of fifth-semester students of HKBP Nommesen Pematangsiantar 2016/2017.

The previous studies about translation shift have been divided into two sections. The first section is the translation shift analysis from English into Indonesian. Suherman (2018) and Fitria (2020) have done identifying translation shift appears in Indonesian movie subtitle. Suherman (2018) did research in *The Revenant* film and found out that the process of translating involves single and double translation shifts. Fitria (2020) did a research translation shift on Indonesian movie subtitle of *Guzaarish* movie.

Translation shift study from English into Indonesian also done in various genre. In fiction text, the first genre mostly studied about translation shift from English into Indonesian is novel. Herawati et al (2016) studied translation shifts in the translation Indonesian novel *The Twilight Saga: New Moon*. She found that there are three kinds of shift shown in the novel *The Twilight Saga: New Moon*; structure shift, unit shift and class shift and the most dominant shift appeared is unit shift. Santiari et al (2017) done the translation shift research in Indonesian novel *Let It Snow*. Her research found out that all translation shifts originated by Catford (1965) are used in the novel *Let It Snow* and the structure shift was mostly found. Ondok et al (2020) studied the translation shift in novel *Turtles All the Way Down*. Anjani et al (2017) made translation shift research in novel *Looking for Alaska*. They have studied that shift of cohesion appeared in the novel are shifts in the level of explicitness and shifts in the text meaning(s). Rizqi (2017) did translation shift

research in novel Indonesian translated *Diary of a Wimpy Kid*. The last research of analysing translation shift in novel is done by Herman (2016) in the synopsis novel of *Sapphire Rose*. He found that all shift of translation appeared in the novel.

The second genre studied about translation shift from English to Indonesian is in comic. Mizani (2019) worked her research on the analysis of translation shift in bilingual comics *Wow! Pinocchio*. This study identified the category shifts. Meanwhile in non-fiction text, Irawan (2018) done a research of category shift analysis in translation of *Facebook and Google Criticised by George Soros* in BBC News. On this study, it's founded there are four kinds of category shift.

Otherwise, the second section, there are some research of translation shift from Indonesian to English found. In analysing speech performances, Nisya (2018) examined the translation shift in Jokowi's IMF World Bank 2018 speech. On her research, she asserted that category shift is the most dominant. Fisilla (2020) done the analysis of translation shift in printed Indonesian newspaper. Meanwhile in the analysis of fiction text, Tirtayasa et al (2018) identified translation shifts in *Goenawan Mohamad's Poem "On God and Other Unfinished Things"*. In novel, has been done by Sari (2019) explored the translation method and translation shift of verb phrase in *Cemara's Family* novel. Translation shift analysis in the student textbook is done by Maburoh (2018) in the analysis translation shifts in two short stories of bilingual children book published by *Gema Insani*, with the mostly shift is category shift.

From the related studies above, translation shift has been studied in many aspects. Most of them prefer to analyse fiction text as the object of the research. Meanwhile, the research of translation shift in analysing non-fiction text has done in area such as speech, printed newspaper, and student textbook. Now, the media and press in our country give a big influence during this pandemic, especially in sharing the latest information, ranging from national to International news. In Indonesia, there are several news media or platforms having connection to media International and providing news in two languages (English and Indonesian), the most famous of which is ANTARA News. ANTARA News is not only broadcasting the national news, but also news related to the international information's. Therefore, the translation of non-fiction such as news needs particular skill. In certain moment, a shift in translation could appear between SL and TL to obtain the proper equivalent meaning. Those studies introduced before used Catford's (1965) theory of translation shift. He stated that every language has their own linguistic features, then the shift between them is unavoidable.

However, analysing translation shifts in translation studies increases the curiosity feeling of the researcher related to shift in translation non-fiction, and what cause shift can be happening in translation, especially in online news. The researcher is interested to analyse translation shift from Indonesian to English, in order to figure out approximately how many shifts are on news platform based in Indonesia that served International news. Also, the researcher is interested to analyse the combination types of translation shifts; more than one shift affected

the sentence, phrase, clause or word; which may occur in the ANTARA News. The researcher chooses ANTARA News is not because there is an error translation, but because ANTARA is good in translating news.

Considering the situation above, the researcher proposes to conduct the research by analysing translation shifts, specifically category shifts (structure shift, class shift, unit shift, intra-system shift), level shift and combination translation shifts from Indonesian to English in *ANTARA News*, entitled as *Translation Shift Analysis of ANTARA News*.

1.2 Identification of the Research Problem

Based on the background of the study, there are two related language in this analysis of translation shift, they are English to Indonesian and Indonesian to English. There are some topics which proper to be studied in the studies of translation shift analysis. First, the translation shift analysis from Indonesian to English in movie subtitle. Second, the translation shift analysis from Indonesian to English in comics. Third, the translation shift analysis from Indonesian to English in brochure. Fourth, the translation shift analysis from Indonesian to English in online news. In the types of translation shift, there are two of them which are level shift and category shifts. Category shift classified into four types: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. Moreover, from regarding the impact

of translation shifts on the translation error, quality, accuracy, acceptability, readability, and its translation; translation studies can also be learned by them.

1.3 Limitation of the Research Problem

In this research, the researcher decides to study the translation shift from Indonesian to English. Variable that the researcher chooses in this research is online news. The researcher limits the online news of the research is the news done by ANTARA which translated by the editor. Five selected news about COVID-19 is chosen by the researcher, which published in February 2021. The researcher uses the theory of translation shift analysis introduced by Catford as the main theory of this research. The specific kinds of translation shifts are level shift and category shifts. In category shifts, there are four types of the shift: structure shift, class shift, unit shift (rank-shift) and intra-system shift. The researcher also classifies combination translation shifts which might occurred in the news.

1.4 Formulation of the Research Problem

Based on the identification and limitation of the problem explained above, the problem of this study is formulated as: “What kind of translation shift from Indonesian to English occurs on online news posted by ANTARA News published in February 2021?”

1.5 Research Questions

There are two questions formulated by the researcher:

1. What are the types of translation shifts found in Indonesian – English translation of ANTARA News?
2. What are the combinations of translation shifts found in Indonesian – English translation of ANTARA News?

1.6 Purposes of Research Problem

This research is aimed:

1. To find out the type translation shifts in Indonesian – English translation of ANTARA News.
2. To find out the combination translation shifts in Indonesian – English translation of ANTARA News.

1.7 Significance of the study

The research has some specifics way to conduct the analysis of shifts in the translation. This research is aimed to answer and give obvious information about the analysis of translation shifts and combination shifts in the news related to COVID-19 in Indonesia from ANTARA News, both news is available in English translation and Indonesian news. Theoretically, this research will be beneficial for other researchers in earning information's about translation shift in a translation. This study is aimed to be helpful for those whose learning translation and the types of shift in the translation; applying shift to transform a text to another structure of

language in order to earn the equivalence translation and increasing the knowledge of translation study. This study significances aimed is to be beneficial in using the result of this analysis in the obvious work. Practically, the researcher hopes this research can be a reference and useful for other translators and the people involved in translation study; whether for research, teaching, and private study purposes.

Mostly, the significances of this study can be the deliberation research for the people interested in translation or a translator and another researcher, in analysing the translation shifts of literary works. In order to bring the equivalence of the SL into TL as well, the analysis of the shifts might help in conducting the transform from one language into another form of language.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

- a). Translation: a displacement message from one language to another language without changing the meaning.
- b). Translation Shift: is a shift occurred in translation, in the grammatical components, in order to get the appropriate meaning in the translation
- c). Level shift: a shift which happened when linguistic level in source language is equivalence in target language.
- d). Category Shift: occurred when a word in Indonesian is translated into English and there is no correspondence of form between SL and TL
- e). Combination translation shifts: it refers to more than one shift affected sentence or phrase, word, clause in one unity.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Definitions of Translation

Translation is now a practice carried out by someone who has the ability to speak more than one language. Practice which meant it is the technique of replacing a message or text in one language into another language without changing the meaning that intended by the researcher. As it can be seen that translation has been part of communicating, especially in the range of international. Not only that, in this era of technology, but the ability in translating is also required for not being left behind. Mostly electronic goods are operated for the first time using the international language, English. That's why as a modern being, the ability of translation is needed. Because many ideas related to translation, scientist and researcher often did study about this major, which make them could argue about how translation itself.

According to Catford (1965: 20), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). SL is known as Source Language and TL is known as Target Language. Hatch (1974: 53) stated that reading in someone's own native language makes it easier for them to understand the contents of the reading compared to reading in the second or third language.

Translation has been defined by House (2009, p. 9) as “a process of replacing a text in one language by a text in another”. Jaber (2005, p. 17) gives a more detailed definition when he suggests that “Translation is the rendering of the meaning of a text (source text) into another language (target language) in the same way that the writer intended the text”. But from those definition, translation is not only about transferring, replacing a text from one language to another language.

It's also important to notice the differences of linguistic unit between language and even the cultural context. Larson (1998) ever stated translation consists of studying and analysing the linguistics and paralinguistic features (communication situation- cultural context) of the source language to transfer these features properly into the target language and its culture. From this, it can be imagined when a translator is not having any background of studying linguistic features or cultural context, the message which intended by the researcher won't be caught in a target language and would make an ambiguity or misunderstood.

From few previous definitions of translation defined by the experts, it's concluded that translation is known as the operation or method of modifying the language and delivering messages from the SL (source language) to the TL (target language). As the messages in SL are translated into TL, they can be properly conveyed and understood by the reader, allowing for easy communication of information. What a translator needs to be concerned is

translation studies and knowledge of the target text and source text. Even the literal translation is needed, it's important to deliberate the lore of the target text in advance. It's verified when someone is translating and they don't consider the linguistic feature and the cultural knowledge of the target text, it might cause misunderstood. But when someone is translating a text and paying attention to the language features in the target text, the context of the meaning would be delivered and wouldn't be changed.

2.1.2 Transposition

When someone is translating, it means they transfer or deliver the meaning of a certain message from SL into TL. Translator must use all their talents, skills, and expertise in translating which results the meaning that is going to be transferred from SL to TL. Before a translator does it, they need to finish certain procedures in translation. In translation studies, process-oriented analysis explains the mental processes which occur when translating a text.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/1995) classified seven procedures that has been most used in translation procedures, they are (1) borrowing, (2) calque, (3) literal translation, (4) transposition, (5) modulation, (6) equivalence and (7) adaptation. Translation shift is termed by them as transposition. Transposition is called as the method in translation which involve the replacing one-word

class with another without changing the meaning of the message. From several processes in procedures of translation, transposition is one of them.

According to Herman (2017) transposition is main process in the translation that should be taken into account by translator. It means that in translation procedures, transposition is the key process to reach a good translation. Ambarani (2020: 6) argued that transposition involves a replacing a word with others without shifting the moral sense. So, transposition is the process of transferring message without changing the meaning but might be changing the grammatical of the text. Because shift or changes usually happen in translation.

A translator can use the shift (transposition) if the translation result which is obtained fits better into the text and allows a specific nuance of style (Omar, 2009, p. 199). Based on the previous explanation, that means a translator is allowed to do shifting (or transposition) or even the change of the language style, as long as they keep the meaning of the message.

Transposition has two distinct types: (1) obligatory transposition, and (2) optional transposition. Obligatory transposition is a shift in translation that occur due to incompatibility of the lexical grammatical system between SL and TL. While optional transposition is a shift depends on the wisdom of the translator. From that, it can be seen that there would be many problems face by a translator in translating a text. As Indonesia translator, the linguistic problem

people should pass are two, intrinsic difference among the two languages, and special problem relating to the standardization process of Bahasa Indonesia currently as relative young and developing languages (Muhtalifah, 2011:7).

Based on the materials above, the newest version of translation shift is considered as transposition. Transposition is also categorized as translation shift. A translator is permissible to do shift (transposition) while translating a text, as long as the purpose is in order to hold the meaning.

2.1.3 Translation Shift

Shift acts for few changes showed in a translation process. Translation shift appears both at the lower level of language (like, lexicogrammar), and at the higher thematic level of text. The small linguistic changes that occur between ST and TT are known as translation shifts.

According to Catford (1965: 73), 'Shifts' is the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. Translation shifts is one of translation processes which show the changes in a process of translation. Fotheringham (2017: 80) stated that shifts are the result of different cognitive processes and trying to analyse every translation shift as a result of norm governing the translation process is a logically flawed endeavour. Shifting in translation proved that translation shift is not just adjusting the form and structure of the target language, but it also the importance of adjusting the social, cultural, outlook and background of the target text taken place.

Catford (1965: 27) argued about the difference between textual equivalent and formal correspondence. A textual equivalent is any target language (TL) text or portion of text, which is observed on a particular occasion by methods, to be the equivalent of a given source language (SL) text or portion of text. While formal correspondent on the other hand, is any TL category which can be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the 'same' place in the 'economy' of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL.¹ So it can be defined formal correspondence as any grammatical category in the TL which can be said to occupy the same position in the system of the target language (TL) as the given source language category in the SL system. Whereas textual equivalence is when any text or part of the TL explored on a certain occasion by some methods, so that it's matched to the text or a certain part of the SL text. (Fachrizal, 2018: 26) has founded:

SL – It's like **my appendix burst**.

TL – *Rasanya seperti usus buntuku meledak.*

From the illustration above, the researcher stated the idiom used literal meaning. Based on Oxford Dictionary, **burst** means break or tear apart under pressure inside and **appendix** means a small bag of tissue² that is attached to

² Tissue is a collection of cells that form the different parts of humans, animals, and plants. Access: <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/tissue>, on April 20, 2020

the large intestine³ in human body which has no clear function. When both of the words translated into Indonesian, **burst** means *meledak* and **appendix** means *usus buntu*.

(Fachrizal, 2018: 27) therefore concluded that the translation above dealt with formal correspondence because the message of the TL is still keeping the natural meaning from the SL. Formal correspondence and textual equivalence can analysed the equivalence of a translation (Catford, 1965: 27).

As has been defined above, a translator can decide which methods to analyse the equivalence of translation in a certain text or utterance. Formal correspondence is related to shift in translation. Catford (1965: 73) explained that shift is departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. When someone translates a word into phrase, it can be seen that the shift occurs. Like for the word '**adept**' in English, is translated into phrase *sangat terampil* (very skilful) in Indonesian because there is no correspondence for that word '**adept**' in Indonesian.

Catford (1965) categorized shifts into two subs. The first sub is level shift. Ambarani (2020) said that level shift means an SL items at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. In this study, it's like

³ Intestine is a long tube in the body between the stomach and the anus. Access: <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/intestine>, on April 20,2020

a grammatical unit in English has a lexical unit in Indonesian as its translation equivalent. For instance:

SL: *Hendra/Ahsan **tersingkir** di fase grup setelah hanya bisa meraih satu kemenangan dan dua kekalahan.*

TL: Hendra/ Ahsan **was eliminated** in the group phase after only winning one victory and two defeats.

(Zakrimal, 2019: p. 99)

It can be seen that in the SL, the bold one '**tersingkir**' is categorized as as lexical form in Indonesia. Meanwhile in the TL, '**tersingkir**' is translated into '**was eliminated**' in English, whereas it's in grammatical form (passive). It counts as passive because after the verb '**was**', followed by '**eliminated**' which is past participle (-ed). The examples above are categorized as level shift. The reason is because in the SL '**tersingkir**' is the lexical form in Indonesia, while in English is translated into a grammatical form (passive) '**was eliminated**'. It means the translated has a different level from SL but still not changing the message. If SL '**tersingkir**' is translated in the same grammatical level in English, it should be '**was eliminating**'.

The second sub is category shift. According to Zakrimal (2019), category shift refers to unbounded and rank-bounded translation. For this

research, the situation when a word in English is translated into Indonesian and there is no correspondence of form between SL and TL.

Category shift also classified into four types. The first type is structure shift. According to Catford (1965) this is the most frequent category shift which occurs in translation. It's changing of words sequence in a sentence. Mizani (2019) explained structure shift as a grammatical change between the structure MH (Modifier + Head) into HM (Head + Modifier). This one can be founded in any ranks of translation. Example:

SL – *Kalaupun hanya **dihargai** seratus rupiah.*

TL – That those bilimbi **were valued** for a hundred rupiah.

(Sari, 2019)

It's founded that the phrase '**were valued**' is shift into verb '**dihargai**'. The English verb phrase '**were valued**' is categorized as passive verb, with to be '**were**' and verb in past participle form '**valued**'. On the other hand, Indonesian verb '**dihargai**' is a passive verb with prefix **di-** from the base verb '**hargai**'. Then, it is clear that translates from active into passive. Based on the Catford's theory this translation is called structure shift. The meaning of source language is totally delivered well.

The second type of category shift is class shift. Catford (1965) stated that class shift occurs when the translation equivalence of a source language (SL) item is a member of a different class from the original item. However, it's

changing the class of the words because this only happens when a word in one class transforms into another class. For instance:

SL – *Pemain asal Portugal itu menjadi pilar penting Bhayangkara FC yang **konsisten** berada di papan atas Liga 1 dalam dua musim.*

TL – The Portuguese player is an important pillar of Bhayangkara FC, who is **consistently** in the top flight of League 1 in two seasons.

(Zakrimal, 2019: p. 101)

From Zakrimal's analysis, the word '**konsisten**' is a verb in Indonesia. While in target language, English, it is translated into '**consistently**' which is an adverb in part of speech. So, it classified as class shift because the word classes in the SL changes in the TL. As in the illustration before, in the SL '**konsisten**' is a verb and translated into '**consistently**' which is an adverb in part of speech of English.

The third type is unit shift. It's the changing of rank (linguistic units). Unit shift shows when translation equivalent of a SL unit at one rank is a unit at a different rank in TL. Example:

SL – ***Ambil** sendiri kalau Bang Muin mau.*

TL – You **can keep** it if you want to, Bang Muin.

(Sari, 2019)

If class shift is changing the word class, then unit shift is changing the rank of the word in linguistic units. Those linguistic units are sentence, clause, phrase, group, word, and morpheme. Based on the data above, Sari (2019)

defined that '**can keep**' is categorized into English verb phrase, it is because it involves modal auxiliary '**can**' and verb '**keep**' that is the verb1 as head word. On other side, the phrase in TL translated to be '*ambil*'. Where, '*ambil*' in SL is a word. Because of that, that data above include of unit shift especially is downward rank shift.

The last type of category shift is intra-system shift. Intra-system shift refers to the shifts which occurs internally within the system. All languages have their systems of number, deixis, articles, etc. intra-system shifts happen when a term is singular in the source text and its textual equivalent is plural, or vice versa. Based on Rizqi (2017), a sentence in English can show the plural form, but when translated into Indonesian, the intra-system shift changes plural into singular. As in the example:

SL – *ada **430 atlet** junior taekwondo dari **34 provinsi** yang ikut ambil bagian.*

TL – there were **430** taekwondo junior **athletes** from **34 provinces** who took part.

(Zakrimal, 2019: p. 102)

Based on his analysis, the bold typed of '**430 atlet**' and '**34 provinsi**' is translated into plural form of '**athletes**' and '**provinces**' because forming plural in Source language of Indonesia if the noun is followed by cardinal number to form plural, the noun shall be back to singular.

However, Catford (1965) ever stated that intra-system shift can be from low level to higher level or from high level to lower level. It's caused by the

differences of the amount of meaning component in different concept. Translation in term low level to higher level means that in the source language there is one word but after translated into target language became more than one word. While translation in term high level to lower level is the opponent of low level / to higher level. It is when the source language consists of more than one word and then translated becoming just one word. In the other hand, it can be said that the amount of word of source language is much more than in target language.

As far as the explanation above, translation is the process of transferring a message or meaning from one language into another language with concerns to the language features and cultural knowledge of the language itself. There are two types of translation, they are literal translation and idiomatic translation. It's concluded that the key success of translation is related to two conceptual, textual equivalent and formal correspondence. In translation shifts, it means the deviations from formal correspondence in the process of transitioning from SL to TL. Catford (1965) classified two major types of shift, level shifts and category shifts. Category shifts are included unit shift, structure shift, class shift and intra-system shift.

2.2 News and Media

The influence of media is so rage among the people lately. Media is a place to convey something, like message or information, to make it easy to

understand and easily accessible. One part of the media is news. In this era of 4.0, news is already in the form hardcopy (printed news) and softcopy (online news). News do not only reveal unsatisfactory current news, but also proclaim good news which might support citizen in order to obtain information's. In this pandemic, in Indonesia, the news media is the most needed, and also the least anticipated thing by society.

According to Abrams (2009), news which formed written, contains formal discussion matter, convincing people toward certain information, expression of the researcher's point of view or simply a consolation entertainment. News is one of kinds of text which can be translated. The purpose is to make it easier to recognize news item came from abroad, or even to bring our local information to an international range. Nevertheless, it is important to maintain the objectivity of the translator in translating the text (Van Dijk, 1998).

Fisilla (2020) stated that the important thing to maintain the objectivity of a translator is because professional news writer is expected to remain unbiased towards the texts. As the researcher have said before, in our country, news is important in this pandemic because citizen needs the update information related to COVID-19. Besides, it is also the least awaited or expected for some people here, because there are still many news and articles contain hoax information about COVID-19 or marking the thumbnail of the news clickbait.

But again, news has its way as the bridge to perform all the diversification of social phenomena into an interesting form that people can understand by reading it (Irawan, 2018). Means that, it is important if news in one language can also be translated into another language. So that, people who cannot read in the first language, can understand it by reading the other language version. English is the chosen language in most news of Indonesia, as the second language version.

Common people would think translating depends on a creativity and ingenuity, such that kind of translation will work well in literary translation. Meanwhile, it would affect different in translating non-fiction text such as news and articles. English is the mostly used language for the second versions of a news because it would be familiar for the average news reader, including our country's news agencies. Therefore, in analysing the translation shift of the translated news, the originality of the text itself would be figured out.

2.3 ANTARA News

The chosen news agency of this research is ANTARA News. The founding fathers of ANTARA News are Adam Malik, Soemanang, A.M. Sipahoetar, and Pandoe Kartawigoena. ANTARA news agency was driven when they were young, founded on December 13th, 1937 when the battle of Indonesia national independence surged with enthusiasm. ANTARA News is served two versions of language on their official news website, Indonesian and

English. In this pandemic, ANTARA often uploads news related to COVID-19 in Indonesia, since this agency based in Indonesia specifically Jakarta. Based on the previous researcher, they mostly prefer to analyse fiction text such as novel, movie subtitle, comic, and poem (literally focus on literary texts) rather than non-fiction book or academic text. So, the researcher will finish the gap by analyse the level shift and category shift in non-fiction text. Then the researcher decides the non-fiction text is news, and the agency of the news is ANTARA.

ANTARA news is not only popular as one of the news agencies in Indonesia, but also the oldest news agency in Indonesia. ANTARA News has been in the history of the Indonesia battle of national independence. The success of ANTARA in spreading the proclamation of Indonesia national independence on August 17th, 1945 to the whole world is a manifestation of its great love and devotion for Indonesian fighters. Adam Malik was assisted by Pangulu Lubis, the only ANTARA person who was asked to get ready to spread the news of the Proclamation by saying "get ready to broadcast an important news". After the text of the Proclamation was read by Sukarno, Pangulu sent the script to the radio section by inserting it in Domei's morse-cast, among the news that had been affixed with Hodohan's permission. Markonis Soegirin kept the text of the Proclamation published and Markonis Wua sent it. Then spread the news of the Proclamation of Indonesia to the regions and internationally.

On May 1962, ANTARA is officially become the national news agency under the maintenance of Indonesia's President. Then on July 17th, 2007 ANTARA is officially joined the family of the Ministry of SOEs and changed to Perum ANTARA National News Agency. The researcher chooses ANTARA News because ANTARA News is a news agency based in Indonesia, which is Indonesian native speaker, but it serves news into international region using English as their second language. ANTARA News also is being conducted by Indonesia Government, means that their workers, journalists and reporters are the chosen one and the best among others. There are few research conducting ANTARA news as their research object. Choiriyah (2017) studied about the interpersonal and ideational meanings analysis of news on Jokowi's speech towards fake news in ANTARA News, The Jakarta Globe and The Jakarta Post e-newspapers. Another studies conducted by Fahrimal (2017), on his research "*Polemik Qanun Aceh dalam Konstruksi Media Online ANTARANEWS.com*". The last researched is done by Rosida (2017) analysed the news content of ANTARANEWS.com about Indonesia presidential election 2014.

Even though there are few studies use ANTARA news as their research object, there are still no analysis of translation shift on ANTARA news translated. It also means that ANTARA news website and its translated is still being read by many people. Their news often being reported by many news account on social media, such as Instagram, Facebook and Twitter.

2.4 Review of Relevant Studies

There are few previous studies of translation shift related to news. The first is research written by Zakrimal, *Translation Shift of Google Translate Program in Translating Sport News on Online daily Kompas* (2019). His research is interested to discuss translation shift done by translating machine “Google Translate” in translating online daily Kompas. This research was a descriptive qualitative method which using the Catford's theory in translation (1965). The writer selected news was published in December 2018. Based on his research, it's found that the shift which most frequently used by Google Translate in translating sport news is the Structure shift. The contribution of this research to my study are the additional information to conduct the background of the study, the form of formulating the research problem, and support the study in a way of translation shift analysis.

The second previous studies related to translation shift in news is done by Remy Ade Irawan (2018), who studied on *The Category Shifts Used in the English – Indonesian Translation of “Facebook and Google Criticised by George Soros” in BBC News*. This research is using qualitative research method which analyse the data from news entitled “Facebook and Google Criticised by George Soros” and the Indonesian version from BBC News. The writer collected the data in forms of morpheme, words, phrase, clause and sentence using the theory of translation shift by Catford (1965). The data classified into

four categories, structure shift for 15 data, class shift for 11 data, unit shift for 22 data and intra-system shift for 29 data. This study supports the reference of the researcher. The contribution of this research to my study is the background of the study and the theoretical framework of this research helped the researcher in processing the background and theoretical framework.

There is another study which related to shift in translation, what makes it different because it related to fiction text. The research is written by Syahra Lutfiah Mizani, *A Translation Shift Analysis in Bilingual Comics Wow! – Pinocchio* (2019). This research used descriptive qualitative method to explain the types of category shift showed in bilingual comic book. She used the theory of translation shift proposed by Catford (1965). Based on the research, the writer found 233 category shifts, namely 92 cases or 39,4% of unit shifts, 50 cases or 21,4% of intra-system shifts, 46 cases or 19,8% of class shifts, and 45 cases or 19,4% of structure shifts. The writer stated that the category shifts mostly showed in bilingual comic book because of the linguistic factors as the reason that every language has their own linguistic features. The contribution of this research to my study are as the illustration of translation shifts in the review related theories of translation shift and the technique of the data analysis of this research. The data are the translated utterances which occurred shift in translation from ANTARA News.

Another study related to shift in translation shift but having participants as the object of the study. It's written by Nisa Indah Ambarani (2020), entitled *"An Analysis of Translation Shift on English Indonesian Translation Of Batch 2019 English Education Department Students of IAIN Salatiga"*. This research is aimed to find the types of translation shifts which occur on the student's translation and to find the combination of translation shift in the students' translation. The method of this research is qualitative research and applied descriptive qualitative method in producing data of humans' written form. She found out from 453 data, level shift (6%), structure shift (21%), class shift (23%), unit shift (22%), and intra-system shift (28%). Also, there are four combinations of translation shift in 148 data, structure shift and unit shift (13%), structure and intra-system shift (32%), class and unit shift (35%), unit shift and intra-system shift (20%). The contribution of this research to my study is as the supported technique of data analysis in making coding and as the illustrations of review related theories of translation shift.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

The outcome of the literature findings review is a theoretical foundation for doing research. To finish this research, the researcher is looking for ideas and theories to assist researchers in responding and solving problems in journals, books and the internet. The researcher gathered data from ANTARA News online newspapers. This study is thus a researcher who uses the theory of translation shift; they are level shift and category shift.

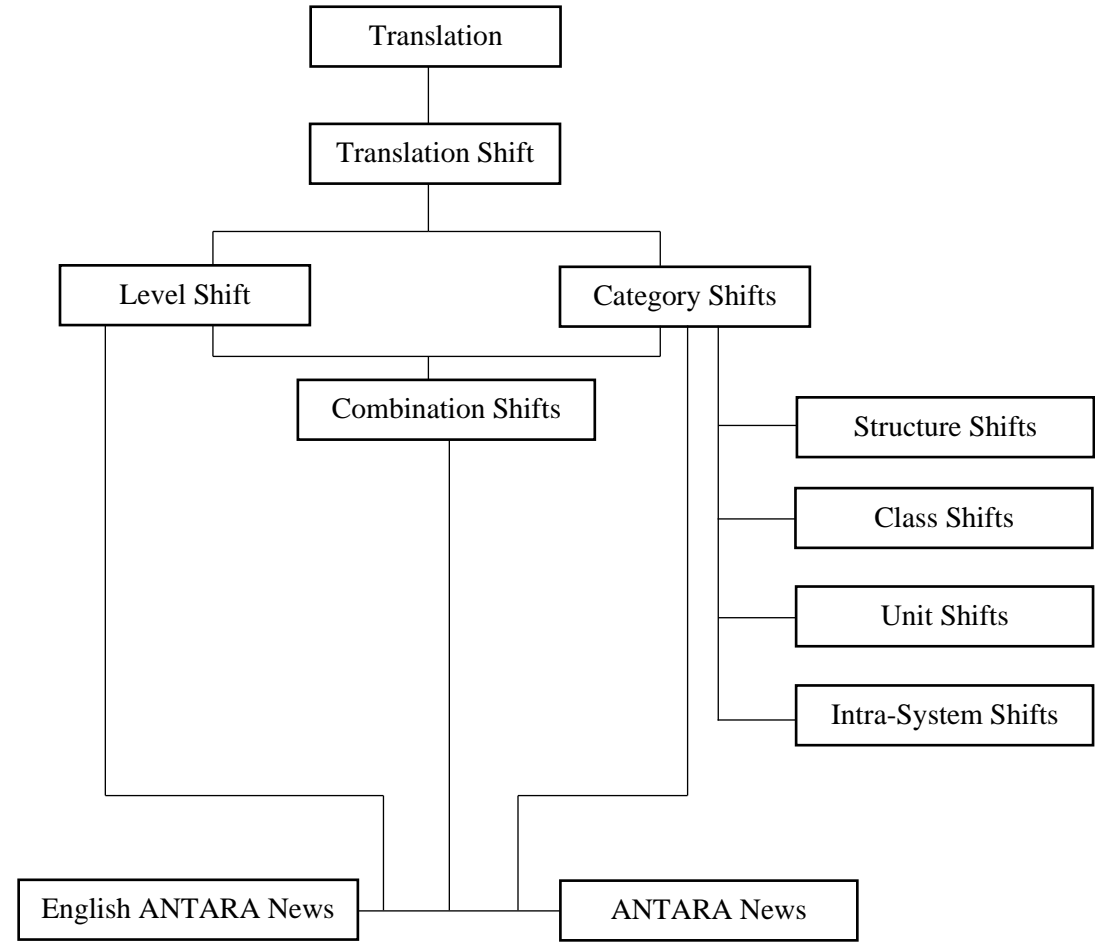


Figure 1.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

From the research, it can be concluded that five types of translation shifts and combination shifts appeared in the ANTARA News. The researcher found out 120 data of translation shift from five selected news about COVID-19 published in February 2021, within 35 paragraphs total.

1. This research is analysed all types of translation shifts. They are level shift and category shifts (structure shift, unit shift, class shift, intra-system shift). The most frequent shift is structure shift for 31 data (38.75%) followed by unit shift 24 data (30%), class shift 14 data (17.5%), intra-system shifts 7 data (8.75%) and level shift 4 data (5%). The total all types of translation shifts in the ANTARA news are 80 data.
2. The researcher also found out combination translation shift in the analysis, totally 40 combinations. The combination shifts divided into five parts: level shift and structure shift 14 data (35%), intra-system shift and structure shift 15 data (37.5%), intra-system shift and unit shift 8 data (20%) and structure and unit shift 2 data (5%). Unexpectedly, the researcher also figured out three combinations of translation shift, they are intra-system shift, unit shift and structure shift for 1 data (2.5%).

5.2 Suggestion

After conducting this study, the researcher would like to suggest to the students of English Department, specifically the student who would choose translation studies (or be a translator) from Indonesian to English. It is important to understand and maximize the theory of translation, from the basic one, especially in translation shift.

Moreover, for another researcher, the researcher suggests paying attention about translation other than online news text, such as abstract, biography and speech. Due to non-fiction text as the object of the study in translation is rarely used. It is necessary to study translation shift in other types non-fiction text. Also, the studies of translation are not only about shift, but there are also others such as quality, error, methods, and procedures. Thus, the future researcher can conduct a news analysis of translation shift such as transitivity which is still relevant with this research to gain a better understanding in the future study.

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